UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/892,663	06/28/2001	Steven G. Smith	BS00-354	2039

			EXAMINER
45695	7590	03/17/2005	CHANKONG, DOHM

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2152	

DATE MAILED: 03/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/892,663	SMITH ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Dohm Chankong	2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>03 January 2005</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1>　　Applicant's amendment and remarks have been received. Claims 1-22 are presented for further examination.

Response to Arguments

2>　　Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 19-21 have been considered but are not persuasive. Furthermore, the amendments, as written, do not overcome the prior art reference [Devine].

During the telephone interview on 12.22.2004, Applicant discussed with Examiner the merits of the present application that distinguished itself from the prior art. One of these merits was that the present invention allowed a user of its system to access a legacy system, an intranet or both; the prior art taught that the legacy system must be accessed through an intranet.

However, Applicant's amendments do not properly distinguish this feature; they merely state that the legacy system and the intranet are distinct from one another. The prior art clearly discloses this functionality, because user accesses the legacy systems through an intranet, these two components must be distinct from one another [Figure 5]. As can be seen in the figure, the intranet is clearly separate from the Intranet, thereby disclosing the amended limitation.

Therefore the 35 U.S.C § 102(e) rejections of claims 19-21 are maintained.

3›   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-18 and 22, have been considered but are

not persuasive. Furthermore, the amendments do not overcome the prior art reference

[Willis].

Applicant argues that the Willis reference does not disclose providing access to an

intranet that is distinct from legacy systems. A proper reading of the Willis reference reveals

that he does disclose the amended limitation. Willis discloses a system for providing

personnel access to remote systems, the remote systems including both legacy and non-

legacy systems and the access including accepting both non-legacy and legacy requests for

data stored in legacy and non-legacy systems [column 6 «lines 1-5» | claims 3 and 7]. Further,

Willis discloses that an advantage of his system is that it can also allow technicians access to

an intranet [column 14 «line 19»].

Therefore the 35 U.S.C § 103(a) rejections of claims 1-18 and 22 are maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4›   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form

the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the
United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by
another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before
the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of

1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments

Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly

from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art

date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the

AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

5>   Claims 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 102(e) as being anticipated by Devine et al,

U.S Patent No. 6.598.167 ["Devine"].

6>   As to claim 19, Devine discloses a method for permitting a user to access data [column

2 <lines 55-60>], comprising:

        authenticating a computer attempting to log onto a systems interface to legacy

systems [column 8 <lines 31-34>];

        providing access to the systems interface, the systems interface corresponding to at

least one network address [Figure 1 <items 17,24> | column 13 <lines 29-35> | column 13 <line 62>

to column 14 <line 7> where: Devine's DMZ is comparable to the systems interface];

        detecting an attempt to access an intranet that is distinct from the legacy systems,

wherein the attempt comprises a user launching a browser [Figure 1 <items 14,30> | column 12

<lines 28-32>];

        determining whether to grant the computer access to the intranet [column 12 <lines 35-

37> | column 13 <lines 62-63> where: the server attempts to authenticate the client]; and

        directing communications from the computer from the systems interface to a separate

network address corresponding to the intranet [Figures <1,5> | column 9 <lines 20-37> |

column 13 <lines 39-40> where: the TCP/IP in the message format references a network

address for the intranet].

7>   As to claim 20, Devine discloses the method claim 19, wherein the systems interface

comprises a first server having a first network address and a second server having a second

network address, wherein the first server provides a protocol interface between the computer

and the second server, and wherein the second server processes requests and generates legacy

transactions [Figure 5 <items 17,26,20> | column 8 <lines 17-30> | column 8 <line 61> to column 9

<line 5> | column 23 <lines 7-58> where: Devine's web server is comparable to the first server,

Devine's dispatcher server is comparable to the second server, that generates transactions to

the legacy systems].

8>   As to claim 21, Devine discloses the method of claim 19 wherein the step of

determining comprises confirming that a user of the computer is logged into the systems

interface [column 24 <lines 20-25>].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9>   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art
> are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a
> person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be
> negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

10>   Claims 1-3, 5-18, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Willis, Jr. et al, U.S Patent No. 6.738.815 ["Willis"], in view of , in further view of Devine.

11>   As to claim 1, Willis discloses a system for permitting a user to access data on a legacy

system and an intranet [abstract], comprising:

        a systems interface coupled to the legacy systems [column 3 <lines 17-33> | column 5

<lines 18-36>],

        wherein the systems interface comprises at least one network address that can be

accessed by a computer [column 6 <lines 6-9> | column 8 <lines 3-25>],

        wherein the systems interface comprises a first server for managing protocol

regarding the computer and a second server for generating transactions regarding the legacy

systems [column 3 <lines 25-33>].

        Willis discloses that the systems interface is adapted to route communications from

the computer from the at least one network address to a separate network address

corresponding to an intranet that is distinct from the legacy system [column 6 «lines 1-5» |

column 14 «line 19» | claims 3 and 7 where: as Willis also discloses that his system could be

utilized to access intranets, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

implement one of Willis' non-legacy systems as an intranet to allow the technicians more

options from which to access their information], but does not explicitly disclose routing of

communications upon detecting that the user has launched a browser on the computer.

12>   Devine teaches routing communications upon detecting that a user has launched a

browser on the computer [column 12 <lines 28-47> | column 13 <line 62> to column 14 <line 7>].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

made to incorporate Devine's browser detection capability into Willis to provide

handshaking functionality between Willis' client and server systems, increasing the security

of the communications.

13>   As to claim 2, Willis discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the computer

communicates with the systems interface over a wireline communications network [abstract

| column 9 <line 30> to column 10 <line 13>].

14>   As to claim 3, Willis discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the computer

communicates with the systems interface over a wireless communications network [abstract

| column 8 <lines 37> to column 9 <line 29>].

15>   As to claim 5, Willis does not disclose a system wherein the systems interface detects

that the user has launched a browser by receiving a message from the computer.

16>   Devine teaches a system wherein the systems interface detects that the user has

launched a browser by receiving a message from the computer [column 12 <lines 28-47> |

column 13 <line 62> to column 14 <line 7>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Devine's browser detection

capability into Willis to provide handshaking functionality between Willis' client and server systems, increasing the security of the communications.

17>   As to claim 6, Willis does not disclose a system wherein the systems interface detects that the user has launched a browser by receiving a request to transfer to the separate network address corresponding to the intranet.

18>   Devine teaches a system wherein the systems interface detects that the user has launched a browser by receiving a request to transfer to the separate network address corresponding to the intranet [column 6 <lines 39-43> | column 8 <lines 17-30> | column 13 <line 62> to column 14 <line 7>]. Devine implements his system to provide increased security for accessing the intranet. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement Devine's network address transfer request to allow the server to verify the user before forwarding the user onward to the intranet thereby allowing secure access to the intranet.

19>   As to claim 7, Willis discloses the system of claim 1, wherein communications from the computer are directed from the systems interface to the intranet comprises the second server sending a command to the first server to direct the computer to the separate network address [Figures <1, 3> | column 3 <28-33> | column 5 <lines 24-63> | column 11 <line 59> to column 12 <line 4> where: the TechNet server is equivalent in functionality to the second server, and the protocol server is equivalent to the first server].

20>   As to claim 8, Willis discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the computer is running

application-specific client software to enable the computer to access the information from the

legacy system, wherein the computer is logged onto the systems interface using the

application-specific client software, and wherein, following the directing, the computer

remains logged onto the systems interface and the application-specific client software

remains an active application [column 6 <lines 51-63> | column 7 <lines 6-13> where: the GUI

layer is comparable to application-specific client software].

21>   As to claims 9-11, they do not teach or further define over the limitations recited in

claims 1-3. Therefore, claims 9-11 are also rejected for the same reasons as set forth in claims 1-

3, supra.

22>   As to claim 12, Willis discloses the system of claim 9, wherein the means for

providing an interface comprises at least one protocol server and at least one transaction

server, wherein the at least one protocol server provides an interface between the computer

and the at least one transaction server, and wherein the at least one transaction server

receives requests and generates legacy system transactions [column 3 <lines 6-33>].

23>   As to claim 13, Willis discloses the system of claim 12, wherein the means for

providing an interface issues at least one command, wherein the at least one command causes

the at least one protocol server to direct communications from the computer from the first

network address to the second network address [column 8 <lines 7-36> | column 10 <lines 15-22

and 40-48>] but does not explicitly disclose that the command is issued in response to

detecting that the user has launched the browser.

24>   Devine teaches issuing a command in response to detecting that the user has launched

a browser [column 12 <lines 28-47> | column 13 <line 62> to column 14 <line 7> where: server

verifies user when browser is launched before routing the client to the intranet]. It would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

implement Devine's browser detection functionality into Willis' command to allow client

and server to establish secure connections before issuing the command to route the client

onward to the intranet.

25>   As to claim 14, Willis discloses a method for accessing data, comprising:

        logging a computer onto a systems interface that permits remote access of legacy data

of a legacy system [abstract | column 3 <lines 14-24>];

        accessing the systems interface at a first network address [column 9 <lines 46-55>];

        accessing an intranet that is distinct from the legacy system at a separate network

address [column 11 <line 60> to column 12 <line 4> | column 14 <line 19» | claims 3 and 7].

        Willis does not explicitly disclose launching a browser, wherein the browser is

launched by a user of the computer.

26>   Devine discloses a method for accessing data comprising launching a browser, wherein the browser is launched by a user of the computer [column 2 <lines 55-64> | column 12 <lines 28-31>]. It would have been obvious to implement a browser into Willis' method to allow users to access the remote systems over the public Internet.

27>   As to claim 15, Willis discloses the method of claim 14, wherein the computer is logged onto the systems interface over a wireline communications network [abstract | column 9 <line 30> to column 10 <line 13>].

28>   As to claim 16, Willis discloses the method of claim 14, wherein the computer is logged onto the systems interface over a wireless communications network [abstract | column 8 <lines 37> to column 9 <line 29>].

29>   As to claim 17, Willis discloses the method of claim 14, wherein the systems interface comprises a first server and a second server, wherein the first server provides an interface between the computer and the second server, wherein the first server has the first network address, wherein the second server is adapted to receive requests and generate legacy transactions, and wherein the second server has a second network address [Figures <3,5,6> | column 3 <lines 25-33> | column 9 <lines 46-65> | column 11 <lines 60-67>].

30>   As to claim 18, Willis discloses the method of claim 17, wherein the computer is logged onto the first server [Figure 6].

31>   As to claim 22, Willis discloses a system for permitting a user to access data by

employing a computer to access information from legacy systems, wherein the computer

executes application-specific client software to access the information from legacy systems,

wherein the computer includes a browser that can be launched by the user to initiate an

attempt to access an intranet at a separate network address [column 3 <lines 6-12> | column 5

<lines 47-63>], the system comprising:

a systems interface to the legacy systems, the systems interface including a protocol

server and a transaction server [column 3 <lines 24-33>], the protocol server having a first

network address and the transaction server having a second network address [column 9 <lines

46-65> | column 11 <lines 60-67>], wherein the protocol server is capable of issuing at least one

message to cause communications from the computer to be routed from the first network

address to the separate network address when access is granted [column 8 <lines 7-36> |

column 10 <lines 15-22 and 40-48>], and wherein the application–specific client software

remains an active application after access to the intranet is granted [column 6 <lines 51-63>].

Willis does disclose granting user access to the intranet that is distinct from the

legacy systems [column 6 «lines 1-5» | column 14 «line 19» | claims 3 and 7] but does not

disclose doing so in response to a browser that can be launched by the user or that the

protocol server is adapted to determine whether to grant the user access to the intranet in

response to detecting that the user has launched a browser.

32>   Devine discloses a browser that can be launched by the user to initiate an attempt to

access an intranet at a separate network address [column 12 <lines 28-31> | column 13 <lines 62-

67>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to implement Devine's browser detection functionality into Willis' user access to

an intranet that is distinct from a legacy system to allow client and server to establish secure

connections before issuing the command to route the client onward to the intranet.

Devine also teaches a protocol server adapted to determine whether to grant the user

access to the intranet in response to detecting that the user has launched a browser [column

12 <lines 28-36> | column 13 <lines 29-35>]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

to implement Devine's security protocols into Willis' system to provide enhanced protection

of the legacy systems from malicious attacks.

33>   Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Willis and

Devine, in view of Butts et al, U.S Patent No. 6.233.541 ["Butts"].

34>   As to claim 4, Willis discloses the system of claim 1, wherein the at least one network

address comprises a first IP address corresponding to the first server and a second IP address

corresponding to the second server [Figure 20 | column 9 <lines 51-53> | column 10 <lines 5-7> |

column 11 <line 60> to column 12 <line 10> | column 12 <lines 46-67> where: although, Willis

does not specifically state that the second server has an IP address, a server having an IP

address is well known in the art, and he does state that the second server has a separate

address from the first server].

Willis discloses a legacy system and intranet with a separate address but does not

explicitly disclose that separate network address comprises a third IP address.

35>   Butts teaches that a legacy system with an IP address [abstract | Figure 1 where: the

legacy system is accessed using TCP/IP communications]. It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art to have implemented Willis' separate address as an IP address

to allow Willis' clients access to the legacy system and intranet across a persistent TCP/IP

connection, thereby permitting real-time bi-directional communication with the system.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

U.S Patent Publication 2002/0103906 A1 to Knight et al.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the
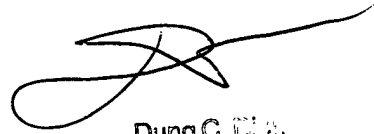
advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than

SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Dohm Chankong whose telephone number is (571)272-3942.

The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM - 5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (571)272-3949. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information

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access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-

9197 (toll-free).

DC

Dung C. Dinh.
Primary Examiner